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this latter feature comes in as the last step, with which we close our course of instruction for the young, just before they leave our charge to enter the larger School of Life."

The services are quite varied with more of a leaning to business than in the ordinary school. There are "responsive exercises," musical exercises, recitations, art-studies, picture-talks, æsthetic exercises, story-telling from the Bible, "beautiful thought" studies from the ethical and religious world-literature, etc., etc. In so new and unique an attempt as this, one must naturally refrain from criticism; it is an honest effort in a field where too little work is done to be scoffed at, and if to many, the substitutes for the old forms seem hollow, poor, and fantastical, let them send Mr. Sheldon their own suggestions, which he says will be welcome. μ.

KANT AND SPENCER. A Study of the Fallacies of Agnosticism. By *Dr. Paul Carus*. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Co.; London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co. 1900. Pp., 105. Price, 20 cents.

The papers constituting this volume, which forms No. 40 of the Religion of Science Library, are: (1) The Ethics of Kant, (2) Kant on Evolution, (3) Mr. Spencer's Agnosticism, and (4) Mr. Spencer's Comment, with the Author's Reply. In the first two Dr. Carus endeavors to show the baselessness of Mr. Spencer's contention that Kant's ethics is a system of supernatural mysticism, and to do this he makes numerous quotations from Kant's scientific writings which fully establish Kant's claim to be a precursor of Lamarck, Von Baer, and Darwin as an evolutionist. In the last two essays he attacks Mr. Spencer's agnosticism and philosophy generally, taking advantage of the historical and critical questions involved to elucidate certain basic problems of philosophy. The upshot of his position is summarised in the following words:

"I do not say that it is necessary to be a Kantist in any sense; but to be a leader of thought, a leader that leads onward and forward, it is indispensable to understand Kant. Mr. Spencer's attitude toward Kant has remained disdainful and even hostile. This is the more to be regretted as Mr. Spencer possesses many rare accomplishments that would naturally have fitted him to become an apostle of progress. He is regarded so by many of his adherents and enemies, but only by those who are superficially acquainted with philosophical problems. I do not hesitate to say that Mr. Spencer is a reactionary spirit. He seems progressive because he objects to the religious dogmas that have been established by tradition, but he is reactionary because he boldly sets up nescience as a philosophical principle, and the time is near at hand when his very enemies will take refuge in his doctrines.

BIOLOGICAL LECTURES FROM THE MARINE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, Wood's Holl, Mass. Boston: Ginn & Co. 1899. Pages, 343. Price, \$2.90.

The lectures of the Wood's Holl Marine Biological Laboratory for 1898 are of more than usual interest, and will go a great way toward the elucidation of some